

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LA TRAVIATA.—STREY.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—THE NEW EMERALD.—MURPHY'S ANTHEM.  
LAUREA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FANCHON, OR THE CHERRY.  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WIZARD'S TEST.  
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAREPPE.—THREE EAST WOMEN.—RICHARD III.—LUCRECE BORG.  
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCARLET MANTLE.—OLD GUARD.—JENNIE JUNE.—BROKEN SWORD.  
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. NUTS.—LIVING WHALE, &c. at all hours.—GYNEMAN VAGHORN.—JOURNALS TO RICHMOND.—ALBION AND EVENING.  
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' Mechanical Hall, 472 Broadway.—ON TO RICHMOND.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 441 Broadway.—SONGS, BOWLING, DANCES, &c.  
NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street.—SONGS, DANCES, BOWLING, &c.  
GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.  
PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BOWLING, &c.  
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 503 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, June 20, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Beyond the fact that continual skirmishing is going on along the whole line of General McClellan's army, there is not much very late news from that direction. The weather is very fine and the roads are in pretty good condition. General McClellan is biding his time. At present a general engagement is hardly possible. When the hour comes, however, it will doubtless prove a sanguinary affair. Our army correspondence from the field before Richmond, which we publish in another column, will be found full of interest. The news from East Tennessee is important. The Secretary of War received a despatch yesterday from General George W. Morgan, dated at camp near Cumberland Gap, June 18, eight o'clock in the evening, which states that his army commenced its march at one o'clock that morning, to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap; but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position, his rear guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance. Gen. Morgan praises the conduct of his division, in its arduous march through an extremely difficult country, and says that his cannon were dragged up the precipitous sides of the Pine and Cumberland mountains by the aid of block and tackle, two hundred men being employed on the ropes of a single piece. In his progress considerable skirmishing with the enemy had taken place; but without any loss on our side. This important position, which has been held by the rebels since the beginning of the war, is now in possession of our troops.

We present to our readers to-day a further account of the state of affairs in New Orleans, which shows that the loyal sentiment in that city is increasing. It shows, further, that General Butler is truly the right man in the right place. His orders with regard to the treatment of the poor, who have been reduced to the lowest stage of destitution by the rebellion, and his reply to the petition in behalf of the rebel soldiers under sentence of death, whereby he delivers them from the extreme penalty, are examples of humanity, justice and wisdom worthy of a Christian and a soldier. The news from Arkansas, via St. Louis, dated the 15th inst., reports that an expedition of our gunboats had been made down the White river, which resulted in the capture of the rebel steamer Clara Debow, with a cargo of cotton on board worth \$60,000. She was taken to Memphis, with a prize crew on board.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Ga., was passed. A motion to take up the resolution fixing the time for the final adjournment of Congress was disagreed to by a vote of fourteen against twenty-two. The bill fixing the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the House amendment, striking out the section deducting ten per cent from the pay of all military and civil officers of the government during the war, and reducing the mileage of Congressmen fifty per cent, was concurred in by a vote of twenty-nine to twelve. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was then resumed, and continued till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lehman tendered to the government, as a free gift, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, League Island, as a site for a navy yard. The property cost \$210,000. A resolution that Congress finally adjourn on the 30th inst. was adopted by a vote of 163 against 28. The select committee on the Defense of the Northern Lakes reported a bill establishing a national foundry at Chicago, and naval depots and yards on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Ontario. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereby by the troops of the United States, during the present rebellion, but adjourned without taking action on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Columbia, from Havana, brings us six days later news from the capital of Venezuela. Notwithstanding we have been hearing from time to time, through the government organs, of the triumphs of the government over the federalists, and the utter rout and annihilation of these latter, it appears they have still plenty of vitality, and are by no means subdued. By the news just received we learn that on the 21st ult. these rebels attacked the town of Petare, a very short distance from the capital, where they were, however, repulsed after a bloody and obstinate fight, lasting from sunrise till noon, in which both sides lost heavily. The rebels gave no quarter, killing the wounded who fell into their hands. The letter which gives the above account says that Soledad, the very one who lately pretended such friendship for Pass, had routed the government forces in Caracas. Another leader, named Acosta, had

also achieved a success, and had shot all his prisoners. This does not look like the pacification of Venezuela. In fact, the rebels are making greater efforts than ever, and have become bolder of late. Senor Zambrano, Spanish Consul General, presented his credentials to the government on the 17th. The screw steamer Glasgow, Captain Rossell, which left Liverpool at noon of the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th instant, arrived at this port yesterday evening. Her news has been anticipated and three days later news received by the arrival of the China. The Glasgow was detained outside Sandy Hook by a dense fog forty-eight hours.

We have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 7th of May, Buenos Ayres and the River Plate to the 26th, and Montevideo and the Oriental Republic to the 30th of April. The news is of no importance. Great preparations were being made in Buenos Ayres for the celebration of the opening of the National Congress, which would take place at the capital of the Confederation on the 25th of May. The Oriental States were very quiet. A severe drought had greatly injured the cattle and crops of the planters, but the third visitation of this kind in as many years. Some shocks of earthquake had been felt; but fortunately the results were not very destructive. From the Pacific we learn that a revolution had broken out in Bolivia, in the States of Sucre and Potosi, in favor of General Belzu. The movement was headed by one Martinez, and is said to have been attended with success.

Two runaway contrabands—a small boy and his large aunt—were arrested in Detroit, Mich., on the 17th inst., under the Fugitive Slave law, upon which the negroes generally turned out and raised considerable excitement. Before any actual disturbance took place, however, the fugitives were discharged, under a writ of habeas corpus, and fled back to Canada.

Out of the one hundred and fifty rebel prisoners in Fort Warren only three are kept in close confinement. They are Generals Buckner and Tullahoma, and Charles Keene, a privateer. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon. President John C. Henry in the chair. Alderman Fremont announced that the Mayor had just signed the last \$500,000 ordinance for the aid of the families of soldiers, and he moved that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Comptroller, to see to its proper disbursement. The resolutions had been amended by the Councilmen, and were returned for concurrence. After some debate, in which Messrs. Genet, Farley, Fremont and Dayton took part, the resolutions were sent to the Committee on National Affairs. A good deal of routine business was transacted. The ordinance establishing a hospital in Central Park, and appropriating the sum of \$80,000 for its support, was adopted by a majority vote, after some debate. Pending an appeal of Alderman Brady from the ruling of the Chair, the Board adjourned to Monday next at one o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday at noon, and disposed of over a hundred papers, all pertaining to routine matters. A large number of reports were presented and laid over. The amendment which was made by the Aldermen in the resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Secretary Seward was concurred in. A resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to Thurlow Weed, which was returned by the Mayor without his approval was laid over. The Board adjourned till Thursday next at five o'clock.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Hudson River Baptist Association commenced on Tuesday morning, at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, and lasted two days. The following officers were appointed on the first day.—Rev. Wm. S. Mikes, Moderator; Rev. C. C. Norton and Jas. L. Hastie, Clerks; and John M. Bruce, Jr., Treasurer. The regular order of business was transacted, Sabbath School interests considered, reports received, &c. The Rev. Mr. Tolman, a returned missionary from Assam, delivered a stirring address relating to this mission. By order, the next meeting of the convention will take place in Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday. A letter of thanks was received from Thurlow Weed, in response to the communication forwarded to him at the last meeting of the Board, tendering him their congratulations on his safe return from abroad, and for the eminent services he had rendered the country during his residence abroad. The human remains recently discovered in the vicinity of Forty-ninth street will be removed to the New Potter's Field on Ward's Island, by the Commissioners, and the contractor engaged in grading that part of the city has been notified of their intention. The Commissioners have communicated with the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, in reference to establishing a uniform system by which the parentless children forwarded by them to those States may be held under a strict supervision, and the Commissioners be kept constantly informed as to their physical and moral welfare. A communication was forwarded to Dr. R. S. Satterlee, of the United States Army, informing him that accommodations can be provided for two thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals belonging to the Commissioners. The cash receipts from the 6th to the 19th of June, inclusive, amounted to \$3,425 13. The number of inmates admitted to the different institutions during the week ending the 14th inst. was 2,073, making a total of 6,712 remaining there on that date—a decrease of 109 on the preceding week.

In the General Sessions yesterday John Tillott, son, alias Williams, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, he having burglariously entered the establishment of Nathan Lane & Co., No. 69 Wall street, on the 27th of May. He did not succeed in carrying away any property. The Recorder remanded him for sentence. Simon P. Okey, a colored young man, indicted for firing a pistol at officer Bardon, of the Sixth precinct, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. There was another indictment for larceny against the prisoner, who will be sentenced this morning. John Ripley, a tailor's boarding house keeper, was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing \$115 in gold from Charles Rex, a boarder at his establishment. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

The trial of Rasky for the murder of Feller is appointed to take place at Freehold, N. J., on the first Wednesday in September.

A violent hail storm occurred in Washington county, Md., on the 14th inst., during which wheat fields and fruit trees were considerably damaged. Hailstones measured two inches fell, and nearly every pane of glass in Clear Spring was broken.

The stock market was better yesterday morning, but lower again in the afternoon, closing unsettled. Cotton declined 1/4 per cent during the day, and government bonds were firm. Gold rose to 150 1/2 & 3/4. The speculators in the precious metal were large buyers; the public was a free seller. Every twenty dollar piece can now be sold in Wall street for \$21.20.

The cotton market was firmer and active yesterday, and closed at an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 per pound. The sales embraced 2,000 bales, on the basis of 31 1/2 cts. for middling uplands. Flour was rather firmer, with a good demand from the trade and for export, while prices were, however, in some cases rather better, they were irregular at the close. Selections of wheat were still limited, which restricted sales. Corn was without change of moment, while sales were moderate at 50c. a bushel for old Western mixed, in store and delivered. Pork was steady, and prices without change of import, once, though clearing rather faster, with sales of mess at \$10 8 1/2, and prime at \$8 9 1/2, & 8 1/2. Lard was firm at 75c. a lb. Sugar was active and prices rose, with sales of 8,000 blads, and 40 boxes. Coffee was steady, with sales of a cargo of 2,800 bags Rio at 15c. and 100 lbs. Jamaica at 21c. Brazil was better, though not very active. For rates we refer to another column.

Our Foreign Relations—Mexico and France—A Subject for Congress.

It is a matter of surprise that the late extraordinary and ominous events in Mexico have failed to attract the slightest notice from either branch of our national legislature, although the two houses have been in session six days in the week, with some exceptions, since the first Monday in December last.

Within the momentous interval from that day to this the combined naval squadrons of England, France and Spain, in the form of a Holy Alliance, have occupied Vera Cruz; and after its occupation this triple alliance has been broken up, leaving the work of the subjugation of Mexico to the French army landed on Mexican soil. This army, after fighting its way two-thirds of the distance to the Mexican capital, has been signally defeated and ignominiously driven back by the Mexicans. Generally considered abroad as the most feeble and contemptible people in the world, in war, if not in everything else, these Mexicans have routed and disgraced an army of French veterans, wearing the honors of their campaigns in Africa, the Crimea and Italy. This will never do for Louis Napoleon. This disaster must be repaired. His empire may depend upon it. He must do something to recover the military prestige which he has lost in this business; and to this end, between the shipment of a larger army to Mexico and a war in Europe, he has no alternative.

If he should persist in his scheme for the reduction of Mexico to the condition of a French protectorate like Rome, or to a French colony like that of Algiers, his contemptuous disregard of our Monroe doctrine of European non-interference in American affairs will, sooner or later, bring about a collision between the United States and France. On the other hand, if Louis Napoleon should conclude to abandon his Quixotic Mexican enterprise, as a game not worth the candle, he, in order to reconcile the French people to this thing, will be compelled to pick a quarrel with England, Austria, the Czar, the Sultan or the Pope, which may involve the whole European continent in war.

With regard to Mexico, some months will elapse before another French army can be landed at Vera Cruz. In the meantime we shall have established an iron-clad navy superior to that of France or England; and, with this domestic rebellion suppressed, we shall be strong enough to put an end to this Napoleonic idea of making a French colony of Mexico, although England may support Napoleon. With an army of a million of men in the field, should the occasion require it, we can make short work with our European neighbors in Mexico and Canada; and the government at Washington, from the pressure of public opinion, will cheerfully undertake the work.

Louis Napoleon, in this foolhardy Mexican enterprise, seems to have forgotten the instructions of the last three hundred years, and appears to have assumed the imperial pretensions of Philip the Second of Spain. To warn him in season of his danger, and to save him from the inevitable disasters of a war with the United States, or the necessity of a continental war in Europe, we hope that, without further delay, this Mexican subject will be brought up and thoroughly ventilated in Congress. Let the everlasting negro rest a day or two, until England and France are informed, through a full discussion in Congress, of the public opinion of this country, and the policy and expectations of our government in reference to Mexico, and we are sure that the interests of peace will be subserved in both hemispheres.

LORD BROUGHAM UPON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The venerable octogenarian, Lord Brougham, has been delivering himself of rather a remarkable speech before the English National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The speech seems to be merely a rehash of the most violent articles of the London Times. Lord Brougham describes this war as waged "by the whole people, frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance only to be slaked by each other's slaughter." A visit to New York city, which is astonishingly peaceful and quiet, would perhaps change the noble lord's opinion upon this subject. Referring probably to Bull Run Russell's letters, Lord Brougham speaks of the "epidemic slander and falsehood" which pervades accounts from this country, and then gently glides into glittering generalities upon the theme of democracy. "In all ages," says the noble lord, "the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war." This is so silly a sophism that even Lord Brougham can support it only by the example of France, where democracy has never been fairly tried. The history of this country confutes any such assertion, although, as Lord Brougham remembers to forget, this is a republican, not a democratic, government. "Democracy," continues the noble lord, "is a tyrant of many heads," and the people control the government. This may be very true, but it is not very new. Indeed, it strikes us that the government of the people is synonymous with democracy, and not an attribute of democracy. That the people may rule wisely, however, Lord Brougham tacitly admits; for he eulogizes us for our suppression of the slave trade. This speech, then, does Lord Brougham very little credit. Like most Englishmen, he is totally ignorant of our affairs and of the theory and practice of our government. Wise as he may be in most matters, he is only a new and shining illustration of the fact so often stated in these columns—that an Englishman discussing American affairs loses his common sense, mistakes prejudices for philosophy, substitutes theories for facts, and makes a fool of himself and greater fools of his hearers.

THE TAX BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.—A careful examination of the Tax bill now before Congress, and soon, we hope, to be passed, develops the fact that almost all the burden of taxation is thrown upon the commercial States—New York especially—while the manufacturing, or New England States, and the agricultural, or Western States, are comparatively exempt. Thus, in the commercial States, everything from incomes to bills of lading, from professions to Brandreth's pills, from banks and corporations to soothing syrups, are heavily taxed, while the manufacturing States pay but three per cent of taxes against forty or fifty per cent of tariff protection, and the agricultural States pay taxes only upon tobacco and cotton, and are exempted from taxation upon corn, hay, cattle, milk, poultry, and other such productions, yielding an annual revenue, according to the census of 1850, of over a hundred millions of dollars. This is obviously unjust and unfair; but still a bad tax bill is better than none in this crisis, and we hope it will be passed immediately.

Of course, when it becomes a law, it will control the next Congressional elections, and be amended by the next Congress; but the important thing is to have the bill passed, and at once.

American Public Credit.

Europe is astonished at the energy, power and resources of the United States government and people; but more especially the financial lords and bankers of Threadneedle and Lombard streets are amazed at our financial action and success. They had no idea that we could do without them. Accustomed to see the agents and envoys of France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Turkey and other States of Europe, with many of the inferior republics of the New World, crowding their counting rooms, exhibiting their powers and begging for loans and money, they naturally expected to see some official persons bowing at their levees from the United States, anxious to negotiate loans to carry on the fierce war in which we are engaged. But what disappointment! They have found out by this time that the United States are not simply a great independent political, but also a great independent financial, Power.

How is this mystery to be explained which has so much puzzled the London Times and the magnates of Capel court? They seem to have imagined that there existed no great commercial nation in the world like themselves, and no money market and no financiers able to do without them. They have perhaps seen their mistake. At this present moment the United States, with New York city for its commercial metropolis, is superior, both in commercial and financial capacity, to what England was at the time of the great war against France and against the principles of the French Revolution. At that time England got through all her financial difficulties without any foreign aid, and those difficulties and her condition were far more onerous and less promising than our own. Is it not, therefore, somewhat strange that England should imagine that we must break down, with the example before her of her own success in more difficult circumstances? As a commercial nation we surpass what England was at that critical period when William Pitt, by his famous order in council, authorized in 1796-7 the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, which lasted for twenty-five years or more. Our commercial tonnage at the present day amounts to not less than five hundred millions of tons, which greatly exceeds the tonnage of English commerce at the period referred to, and is nearly equal to her tonnage of the present day. We are, therefore, equal if not superior in a commercial sense to what England was, and, by parity of reasoning, we are equal in financial resources to all that was accomplished by her. For a period of more than twenty years England carried on that gigantic war against France. She raised and paid large foreign armies; she subsidized liberally several foreign princes to keep them in the coalition against France; and she did all this on the basis of what might strictly be called an irredeemable, inconvertible paper currency. The bank notes of the Bank of England stood mainly for support and confidence upon a corporation of merchants constituting the "Governor and Company of the Bank of England"; and yet during all that time English commerce and industry not only flourished more than they ever had done before, but expanded and augmented to an unprecedented and unexpected extent. During the whole period of suspension, the currency, such as it was, though far inferior to our own national currency in solidity, authority and security, enabled the people interiorly to carry on the most extensive commercial and industrial enterprises, and externally, with respect to foreign exchange, never fell lower than fifteen to twenty per cent on the pound sterling, at the close of a war of fifteen years.

Unlike our national currency, the English bank notes were not convertible into government securities, with the interest payable in specie, nor did they, as our currency, stand upon the pledged faith of the government for their security. In this brief view of the case we find that a great commercial country was able to meet a crisis such as none but a high state of commerce is capable of doing. Therefore, a fortiori, a greater commercial country such as the United States now are is well able to meet a less formidable and less exhaustive crisis, by means less objectionable than those resorted to by England. The croaking, therefore, of the London Times and some of our own journals in this city is wholly invidious and gratuitous. We are ready to admit that none but a great commercial people could safely venture upon the doubtful measures which England resorted to, or even upon the more solid measures which Mr. Chase has adopted and now proposes in respect to the currency. An overflow of currency is undoubtedly ruin to non-commercial countries; but to a highly commercial and industrious people, such as the English and such as the Americans, an abundant currency is a matter of prime necessity, and is one of the greatest elements of prosperity. There was no limit imposed upon the issues of the Bank of England during the French war, the consequence of which was a certain degree of inflation frequently occurring; yet, notwithstanding this, trade, commerce and manufactures flourished to an extraordinary degree during all that time. Our national currency is and will be limited by Congress. Five hundred millions may be considered the limit which it would be imprudent to pass; but up to that amount, we may securely affirm, is absolutely necessary to carry on the extended trade, commerce and manufactures of the country; and, therefore, less than that sum would leave us exposed to all the evils of a deficient currency.

THE TRIBUNE AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.—After the massacre at Manassas the Tribune became so alarmed at the consequences of its "Onward to Richmond" articles that poor Greeley published his "Just Once" confession, acknowledging that he had been wrong, and begging the public's pardon. Soon after he was scared into a brain fever, and recovered only to renew his assaults upon our army and the Union cause. A short time ago, badly frightened at Jackson's raid, the Tribune came out strongly in favor of General McClellan, urged that reinforcements be sent him, and in every way attempted to atone for its long continued abuse of our greatest general, and to secure itself against the popular vengeance which would have followed his defeat before Richmond or the capture of Washington by Jackson's troops. Now that the excitement in regard to Jackson has subsided, however, the Tribune again ventures to renew its attacks upon McClellan. In a leading editorial yesterday

it declares:—"Finally our patience wore out, and our faith with it. We believed—we still believe—that the Union grand army was kept quiet too long, and that it ought to have a commander who believed in this reason mainly—we desired a change."

Poor Greeley's ignorance is as great as his folly. Who but the abolitionists, by their infernal intrigues, prevented McClellan from making this a quick, sharp and decisive war? McClellan's plan was to have the grand armies of the East and West move simultaneously in April, and overwhelm the rebels at Manassas and at Bowling Green. The enemy being thus taken by surprise, the war would then have ended in six weeks. The abolitionists, by their attacks upon McClellan, at last succeeded in subverting his plans, in forcing a premature movement, in depriving him of part of his army, and in prolonging the war. As the Tribune Association has gun contracts to fill for the government, this prolongation of the war is just what poor Greeley desires. Why, then, is he not honest enough to say this, and claim credit for a shrewd business move by which the war is continued that Tribune muskets may be sold? Gen. McClellan, if he had been left alone, would have ended the war long ago. It is too late for the Tribune abolitionists, who caused the delay, to come out and charge our army with idleness.

General Scott at West Point. THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS AT COZZENS' HOTEL.—WHAT THE GADSDON OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY THINK OF THE GENERAL, &c.

West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1862. General Scott, who is now spending the summer season at this place, still continues to be the object of much respect.

The brave and aged General is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and since his arrival at his apartments in Cozzens' Hotel the change for the better which has taken place is very apparent. He does not confine himself so much to his sitting room as when in Elizabeth, N. J., but drives out often; and when the many visitors and admirers of the General call here they receive them with much satisfaction. These are numerous every day. He appears more active and lively than I have seen him since his return from Europe, and the pains which afflict him in his limbs are beginning to leave. This makes the popular veteran more cheerful and contented. It is very gratifying to him when the heads and cadets of the Military Academy call upon him, as he takes a lively interest in conversing with them, not only as regards proficiency in military tactics, but also respecting the present unsettled state of the country. The marked attention which they manifest pleases him well, while they, on the other hand, regard him as the great warrior who devoted those plans at headquarters which are now being carried into execution for the salvation of the Union. It is very gratifying to him to see every thing of importance that may transpire respecting him. Consequently you may rely on the correctness of your correspondence in this matter. He retires early to rest, and rises early in the morning, breakfasting always about nine o'clock.

Pierre Soule sent to Fort Lafayette. BOSTON, June 19, 1862. Pierre Soule and the late Sheriff of New Orleans have arrived here and been sent to Fort Warren. [This is not correct. Mr. Soule and Mr. Maureau were still at the Astor House at one o'clock P. M. Thursday, at which hour the United States Marshal had received a telegraphic dispatch to send the prisoners to Fort Lafayette until further orders.—ED. HERALD.] UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. JUNE 19.—Pierre Soule and his fellow prisoner of war, Adolph Maureau, remained at the Astor House all last night. Mr. Soule suffered intensely from neuralgia, but was much better in the morning. No answer to the telegraphic dispatch of yesterday having been received, in consequence, it is supposed, of the non-arrival of Secretary Seward in Washington, Marshal Murray dispatched another telegram this morning, in reply to which he received directions from Secretary Stanton to transmit the prisoners, who had been delivered to him by Major Kinman to Fort Lafayette, "until further orders." The Marshal immediately sent for a carriage to convey the Southern gentlemen to their destination.

The Eighteenth United States Infantry—Regular Service.

This regiment has been grossly misrepresented by correspondents not on the field of battle as to its conduct near Corinth. General McCook, in a letter to Colonel Carrington, has, however, removed all stain from the character of that regiment. Speaking of the Pea Ridge (Miss.) reconnaissance, he says "the regiment and officers acted with coolness and courage, and all orders were obeyed with promptness and alacrity." The regiment has done well. Two battalions—sixteen companies—are now serving in Mississippi, under Lieutenant Colonel O. S. Sherburne, Major Townsend and Caldwell. Three companies, nearly seven men each, are at Columbus, Ky., and three companies are under drill at Camp Thomas, the camp of instruction near Columbus, Ohio. The camp is under the charge of Colonel H. B. Carrington, Eighteenth United States Infantry, who, by the terms of the act increasing the army, is unable to take his departure until his regiment is fully equipped. It is expected that the regiment will be completed in July next, within one year of its first organization.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss Richings, singing the closing scene of the first act of "Traviata" last night, and gave evidence of further promise as an operatic artist. We do not say it is perfect; for it requires more study than she has given it; but with a voice so sweet and flexible there is no reason why she should not reach the position her friends are anxious she should. She takes her benefit to-night.

WALLACK'S.—The fun at this popular theatre continues to attract. Last night three pieces were played, each of them full of funny nonsense, just what we like when we wish to relax our nerves and muscles with a hearty laugh. Of the three we rather fancied the "Returned Volunteer"; but, though the "Irish Mormon" and "Working the Oracle" were played with great spirit, and were well received by the audience.

LAUREA KENNE'S THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, the spirited directress of this theatre, takes her first benefit there this evening. The beautiful form drama of "Fanchon, the Croquet Girl," which is still continuing to attract large audiences, will be repeated, in connection with other entertainments. Miss Mitchell will doubtless be cordially supported.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss Caroline Richings, so favorably known to the New York public, will appear at this theatre to-night in the comic opera of "The Syren," as well as in the closing scene of the last act of "Traviata." The performance is for Miss Richings' benefit, and is the last but one in which she will appear. Mr. George Simpson, the well known leader of this city, has volunteered his services, and will assist Miss Richings in the scenes and arias from "Traviata." There will doubtless be a full attendance.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. C. W. Clarke, the popular comedian, now performing at the Old Bowery, takes his benefit this evening. The performance will open with the "Scarlet Hattie," in which Mr. Clarke sustains the character of Arnold Von Ankerstrolch. The entertainment will conclude with the laughable pieces, "The Old Guard," "Jumbo Jump" and the "Broken Sword."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—A very attractive bill is offered at this theatre this evening, when Miss Adah Isaacs Menken takes her benefit. In addition to "Mareppe" and "The Three Past Women," the fifth act of "Richard the Third" is promised, in which Miss Menken will personate Richmond, mounted on horseback. The performance concludes with the farce of "The Lincolin Boy."

THE ILL FATED CUNARD STEAMER KANAK.—The wreck of this fine propeller, conveying the English mails to Nassau and Havana, is much deplored; and the members of her crew all sailed, with few exceptions, in the Paris, on Wednesday, last for Liverpool. Captain Le Mesurier and the Chief Engineer still remain with the wreck, at Nassau, for the purpose of saving everything of value connected with the ship. We learn that the owners of the Cunard line do not attach the slightest blame to those two intelligent and efficient officers.

THE FULTON FERRY.—On Monday next the demolition of the Fulton ferry buildings, on the New York side, will be commenced, to make way for new and commodious structures. Boats will be run while the work is in progress for foot passengers only. Vehicles will have to take the other ferry. The Union Company has just been awarded in the sum of \$4,000 for not leaving a sufficient quantity of life preservers on board.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH. According to a general order just published, furloughs will not be given by captains of companies, or a furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from his charge of desertion. Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority, are, in fact, deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion, or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

English papers by the last steamer assert that the Circassian, condemned for attempting to run the blockade, could not have entered our Southern ports on account of her great draught of water; but it is known to the government that the Circassian was not only bound to Charleston, but the facts show that she could easily have entered New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$1,400,000. After paying all the expenses of the prize court, which it is said are extravagant, one-half of the remainder goes to the government and the other moiety to the officers and crew of the vessel which seized the prize.

OVERHAULING THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PRIZE COURTS.

Congress has inquired why the prize courts of Philadelphia and New York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel vessels which have been captured. The result of the inquiry may produce facts of a startling character.

THE PORTAL SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The Postal Department has concluded an arrangement with the Hamburg, Bremen and Liverpool lines of transatlantic steamers, by which the fastest steamers of each of those lines are accepted for the United States mail service throughout the year, thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz.: on Saturdays from New York, and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. This arrangement, so long desired by the department, will give increased efficiency to the United States mail steamship service and prove of great advantage to the commercial interests of this country and Europe.

REPORTING OF THE POST OFFICE AT BEAUFORT, N. C. The Post Office Department responded to-day the Post Office at Beaufort, N. C., being the first Post Office regularly re-established since the occupation of that place by the United States forces.

SEAMEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

Three or four thousand seamen for the naval service are immediately wanted. At present there are only thirty-nine men available in all of New England. The question is asked: "Where are the New England fishermen?"

REVIEW OF THE SCOTT CAVALRY.

The Scott cavalry regiment, nine hundred strong, commanded by Col. Swan, was reviewed to-day by the President, Secretary Stanton and General Wadsworth. The column also passed through the principal streets. It was the third time the regiment had been reviewed, but the horses were under excellent subjugation, which is due to the fact that most of the men are excellent horsemen.

REDS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Surgeon General Hammond has, within the past few days, provided 15,000 beds for the sick and wounded in the hospitals here and in Northern cities. He has sent Dr. Vollum, one of the newly appointed medical inspectors to the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Dr. Tripler. This change could not be made until now, the medical inspectors having been confirmed by the Senate only within the present week. The complaints heretofore existing will therefore at once be remedied.

THE ARMY.

There have been about a thousand appointments and promotions in the army since the general orders of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are—Major generals, seventeen; brigadier generals, ninety-three; brigade surgeons, fifty-eight. The additional aids-de-camp appointed by the President, under the act of August last, are as follows:—Colonels, thirty-four; lieutenant colonels, nine; majors, twenty-four; captains, ninety-seven. Three brigadier generals have resigned and four declined the nomination. J. B. Zerkow, as brigadier general, heretofore confirmed by the Senate, has been reconsidered and withdrawn.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of Pennsylvanians to-night perfected their organization. Thirteen hundred dollars have already been collected. They intend to extend their field of operations, and will send committees to the Army of the Potomac to attend to the sick and wounded there, as well as in Washington.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit North.

WHITE HOUSE, ON THE PANUNKEY.

Intelligent officers of the government, who have examined the noted White House, on the Panunkey river, are astonished at the noise made in Congress about its occupation as a hospital. They state that it cannot be made to accommodate more than eighteen or twenty patients. It is regarded as a very small pretext for an assault upon General McClellan, who, through the machinations of those who are howling at him, has been left with only a part of the Army of the Potomac to sustain the brunt of the whole war in front of Richmond.

THE CASE OF SHERMAN HAYS.

Surgeon Hays, who was summarily dismissed from the service for alleged neglect of the wounded soldiers from Fort Republic, is seeking for an investigation into his case. He states that he is prepared to prove that his attentions to these wounded men were unremitting, and that their being compelled to remain all night in the cars, almost within sight of the hospitals here is attributable to others than himself.

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL CASES.

A medical board was ordered to assemble at West